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NO. 28.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

It may savour somewhat of vanity in the writer to call the attention of the whole people, to what may be communicated by an obscure individual, to be printed in a no less obscure Journal; but as the subject concerns the American community, if it be treated in a way to deserve the attention of any portion of that community, the remarks I shall submit cannot be indifferent to the rest, and therefore may properly enough be addressed to the consideration of all, who feel interested in the progress and success of American Industry. That what is comprehended in what is called the "American System" should give rise to questions that should divide opinion, and form opposing parties, is neither a matter of wonder nor regret; but that these parties should be wrought up to a pitch of temper and bitterness unfriendly to the truth, cannot be too deeply lamented. Ill temper can hardly be more senselessly displayed than in the frequent imputations of aristocratic designs reciprocally made to enlist the prejudices of the People against the measures or party to which the writers are respectively opposed. It would not be difficult to shew from the history of nations that commerce has been in all countries the nursing mother of aristocracy. Venice, Holland, and the British East India Company, might be adverted to to illustrate the truth of my position; but where can be found any alarming example of a Manufacturing Aristocracy? Such examples have neither a local habitation nor a name, except it be in the disordered imaginations of those who fancy that they discover this spectre in the cradle of our own infant manufactures.

If there be any monopoly in this country, dangerous to liberty and tending to aristocracy, it is the monopoly of office, a lust of power, that seeks its own gratification at the expense of principle, and may not in the end scruple to grasp it at the expense of the constitution and liberties of the People.

America can only be said to have fairly begun to engage in manufactures—whatever is newly born requires gentle and fostering treatment. Commerce ought not to be jealous herself, nor to excite the jealousy of agriculture, that the encouragement and favor shewn to their infant sister, is a manifestation of disregard to the elder born. There is a disingenuousness on the part of the votaries of commerce in the display of so much distrust and apprehension that the interest of commerce is to be sacrificed to that of manufactures. Those Merchants who oppose with such selfish acrimony, the protection of the manufacturer, appear to forget what the nation has done for commerce. Not only have our native ships been secured in the exclusive enjoyment of the coasting trade, and so far protected in our foreign trade, that a foreign flag is rarely displayed in our waters, but the nation has poured out its blood and treasure in war to support the freedom of her ships and the rights of her sailors in the most distant seas, and now, forsooth, because the manufacturing industry supplicates for a reasonable share of governmental protection and encouragement, are our ears to be stunned with the cry of Aristocratical monopolies, the cupidity of a few manufacturing capitalists and a useless clamour for free trade?

What do the Manufacturers ask for? Nay, what do the People ask for?

They ask for the privilege of supplying and being supplied with articles of home manufacture made as well and as cheap as they can be made abroad, and to be relieved from a dependence on those foreign nations who will not on terms of equal reciprocity receive the fruits of our industry, in exchange for the fruits of theirs. They ask to be permitted to rely on the enterprise, industry and skill of one or other of the confederated states of our happy union, for such wants as the citizens of these States afford satisfactory evidence of a capacity and willingness to supply upon terms reciprocally beneficial to the producer, manufacturer, and consumer, in the room of being thrown upon a precarious reliance for the same articles upon foreign industry and foreign commerce. What answer have the Merchants to all this, and what reason can they offer to the People for purchasing of a nation who will not take their products in exchange, when their own neighbors propose to furnish them and take the fruits of their agriculture in payment?

I defy the ingenuity of man, to make even a plausible national reason for the cause urged by the cupidity of Merchants.

I know indeed among Merchants it is idle and unmeaning to talk about the balance of trade! there is however some meaning in the terms national industry, and where this is confined to few objects and the principal wants of a nation are to be supplied through the agency of the merchant from foreign industry, the merchant indeed may become rich, while

the people remain poor and dependent, and this must be the inevitable condition which the trade of New England with Old England must occasion since we produce nothing of importance that she inclines to take in payment for what the sagacious advocates of free trade and no protecting duties, determine we shall purchase!

It is not material to the interest of the merchant whether he carries the agricultural or other products of New England to France, Spain, or Germany, and the proceeds in money to G. Britain, to purchase manufactures, or whether he goes direct with the productions themselves to the Ports of Great Britain, since he will be paid in any event his freight and mercantile profit; indeed the more circuitous and indirect the exchange, the more is to be paid for the labor of the merchant in effecting it, but who will pretend to say that so far as this labor can be saved, and the exchange effected at home, or with our own States, it will not be more beneficial to the People at large?

I am aware how ready declaimers are to talk about the folly of refusing to buy of those nations who make cheapest, and of forcing industry into unnatural channels, and all that sort of nonsense. I call it stale and unmeaning nonsense because in reference to our trade with England and our home manufactures, there is no truth or common sense in the application of such remarks—for in the first place there are no articles of cotton and woollen manufacture, that G. Britain can make permanently cheaper than the Americans, and in reference to our own manufactures there is nothing forced or unnatural about them. The People have voluntarily embarked in them and now having demonstrated their capacity to furnish a permanent cheap and adequate supply, they very properly ask the monopoly of the home market.

This cannot be denied without manifest injustice and treachery to the true interests of the nation. To pretend the contrary, is as plainly preposterous and false in political economy, as it would be in domestic economy to maintain that the interest of the farmer would be promoted by selling his wool to the trader, to be shipped to Boston in exchange for stockings and mittens, while his wife and daughters remain unemployed at home. It might well be called forcing and unnatural, if the People in order to gratify the desire of the merchant to make a profit on their supplies, should be obliged to send their wool to London to be manufactured by an Englishman, when an American at Lowell proposed to do it as well for the same price. It is surprising that any considerable portion of the People should be so far wanting in sagacity, or blinded by prejudice, as to imagine that the advocates of the "American System," either do not understand, or are opposed to the true interests and general prosperity of the country, and even more absurd is it, if possible, to imagine that the "American System," is to build up any manner of Aristocracy. The laws of descent and distribution of property effectually fight and overthrow all attempts to establish a monied aristocracy in this country—who ever heard of any large Estates descending in New England to the third generation? The People may well enough despise the mushroom aristocracy that vaunts its day but they should respect themselves too much to imagine danger from that source to their liberties, and they ought to know moreover, that multiplying the objects, and enlarging the sphere of American Industry is the way to pull down, and not to build up aristocracy. It is proposed in coming numbers to shew that the increase of manufactures under the encouragement asked by the advocates of the "American System," by requiring new articles of foreign commerce, and the increased magnitude of the coasting trade, will employ more men and tonnage than can possibly be withdrawn by any diminution occasioned by refusing to permit G. Britain to furnish us coats and shirts. Time and further experience will convince the People, that the clamor against the American System and Henry Clay, is neither more wise nor just, and it surely is not more bitter, than that raised against THOMAS JEFFERSON for the purchase of Louisiana. What would the merchants now say, if New Orleans were to be passed into the hands of the French or English, and the navigation of the Mississippi withheld from our ships as rigidly as is that of the St. Lawrence? Yet let the People be assured it is the same narrow and mistaken policy that now shouts about State rights, and declaims against protecting duties and internal improvements, that represented the vast acquisition of Louisiana, as a death-blow to the Constitution, and the sure precursor of destruction to the union of the States.

FRANKLIN.

Honors are like a crown heavy with jewels; they are apt to oppress the head they were intended to ornament.

The address delivered to the young ladies in the Female Academy at Nashville, Tennessee, by the Hon. Mr. Grundy, U. S. Senator, contains the following remarks:—

TO YOUNG LADIES.

In all your associations in life, remember one thing, always prefer the company of the wise and well informed. Of all the vices which prevail in our country none produce such havoc of human happiness as the prevalence of drunkenness in the male sex.—This makes more female hearts bleed and children cry for bread than all other vices combined.—To remedy this evil has engaged the anxious solicitude of the greatest and best of men. They have seen its increasing ravages, destroying and putting out the moral atmosphere of our country; hence Temperance Societies have been established, and they have effected much good; your sex can make a radical reform; female power and influence can extirpate this monster from the land, and if on this day, I could enlist you, the 117 daughters of this Institution, to engage heartily in this good work, I should believe I had done more for my country's good, than I ever have or shall be able to perform in private or public life. You inquire how can we do such mighty things? The answer is a plain one, treat not as your equal or companion the young man who is addicted to this vice—let no false delicacy restrain you, be bold in doing good. Should you be walking to church or any other place (immaterial what his fortune, standing or family) and discover the tainted, poisonous breath, withdraw your hand from him—should he complain, tell him it is part of your education, that you learned it at the Nashville Female Academy, where you were taught nothing evil.

To those who have finished their education, and are about to take their final leave of this institution, I wish to make a few additional observations. You have completed your education here, but your mental improvement ought not to cease. You have not received an education for the purpose of going home and forgetting what you have learned, and this will be the case unless you carefully review what you have learned, and extend your knowledge beyond its present limits. To enable you to do this, you must avoid the fashionable mode of wasting time, which is produced by visiting from house to house for the mere purpose of idle amusement and conversation—always remember that time mispent is treasure thrown away. In your intercourse with the other sex, respect yourselves too much to become the associates of stupid fops, and coxcombs, who devote their whole time to the decoration of their persons, and entirely neglect the cultivation of their minds—these are senseless things, unfit companions for refined, intelligent females.—Cultivate an acquaintance with men of intelligence, men who place higher estimate upon their minds than upon their persons—from such men you can learn something valuable.

If you discover a young man's breath minted and spiced to disguise and conceal the effects of spirits, put him down as destined for a drunkard, and a hypocrite already—treat him with scorn and contempt. In acting in this way, your mothers and aged matrons who never hear me, will sustain you, your fathers will applaud you—"the whole moral and religious community will speak out in your behalf, and hail you as the future mothers in Israel." Do not imagine, when you leave this place, that those who have with much care and anxiety directed your studies will be unkindly of you; their kindest solicitudes will attend you in all future life; and should they learn, that you are practising the precepts they have taught; that you are doing good to all around you; that you are benevolent and charitable, instructing the ignorant, and above all, teaching, as becomes your sex, those who are out of the way, the road that leads to everlasting happiness—then they will exult with joy, and say with modest pride, "we taught them."

WHAT WILL NOT THE TIPPLER DO TO PROCURE RUM?

The following striking facts, we learn from the Brunswick Journal, were communicated at the last meeting of the Temperance Society in that town. Let him who has hankering for strong drink read and tremble lest he become as miserable an object.—*Daily Courier.*

1. Within a short time an individual in this town has twice sold his own coat, which was each time redeemed by the labor of his virtuous, industrious wife, articles of clothing belonging to his wife, crockery from his table,—and even a blanket taken from his bed, all for rum.

2. There is a female in this town who will sell articles of provision, as grain,

potatoes, or beans by the pint, quart or peck to the neighbors for rum.

3. A man quite recently entered a store with half a bushel of corn, all of which was bartered for rum, even when his family needed it for their daily sustenance.

4. Within a month a wife has been driven from her own house on the morning of the Sabbath to seek refuge from the brutality of her husband, who threatened her life. Her husband was maddened by rum.

5. Two individuals in this town have within a fortnight suffered severe injuries in consequence of intoxication by rum. One fell under his cart wheel which horribly mangled his leg—and the other had his arm broken in a drunken quarrel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Wolf has transmitted his message to the legislature of this State.—One or two of his paragraphs are of general interest, because they demonstrate what is Public Opinion, as promulgated in a Jackson State by an ultra-Jacksonian. Pennsylvania, wedded as her yeomanry are with an inflexible determination, to Tariff and Internal Improvements must either renounce Jacksonism, or place herself in the singular position of yielding up her prejudices, her interests and her principles to the elevation of one man, who has declared his determination to break down what they have resolved to bring up.—If principles, then, are the test of party, the death warrant of Jacksonism is already written, and the success of Clay is as sure as the next rising of the sun.—For proof, see what are the opinions advanced by this prominent Jacksonian.

Portland Advertiser.

"The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the general government, cannot, under existing circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished, with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and I may add, their comforts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of industry in which our citizens are engaged; the character of the productions peculiar to our soil; the state of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturist is excluded from those markets, leave us an alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market for its consumption, at home.—We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to foreign industry, or, by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing establishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protecting system."

"Although extensively engaged in the construction of works of internal improvement within her own limits, and at her own individual expense, Pennsylvania has uniformly, with a magnanimity and a spirit of patriotism which does her honor, advocated and maintained the constitutional right of the general government to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, of a national character; tending to bind and to connect more closely together the remote parts of our widely extended territory; to multiply the faculties of communications between the different parts of the union; to diminish time and distance in the intercourse of its citizens with each other; to beget, by means of such intercourse, feelings of amity, kindness and friendship, instead of those sectional jealousies, local prejudices, and unkind and uncharitable prepositions, which a want of free and unfriendly intercourse is always sure to produce, and generally to increase the comforts, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States."

The Legislature of South Carolina have chosen Gov. Miller to be Senator in Congress from that state for six years from the 4th March next, in place of William Smith, the present senator.—Mr. Smith is warmly opposed to the tariff, but he is also opposed to Nullification. Hence the Nullifiers, who have a small majority in the Legislature, have ousted him. He had 77 votes Miller 84.

The National Journal states that David J. Baker, the newly appointed Senator from Illinois, is opposed to the present administration

YOUNG JOE THINKS,

That if old Joe would not let his tongue run so fast, it would be a saving to some people's feelings.

He thinks, that those who live in glass houses never ought to throw stones at their neighbours.

He thinks, that a man in difficulties should never use deceit towards those in the same situation, neither should make false reports against other people.

He thinks, that old Joe has not a good heart, or he would not slander the fair sex.

He thinks, that a man who confers a favor on another, ought to be the last to speak of it.

He thinks, that any man who would slander another behind his back, ought to be tied neck and heels and thrown into the Savannah river.

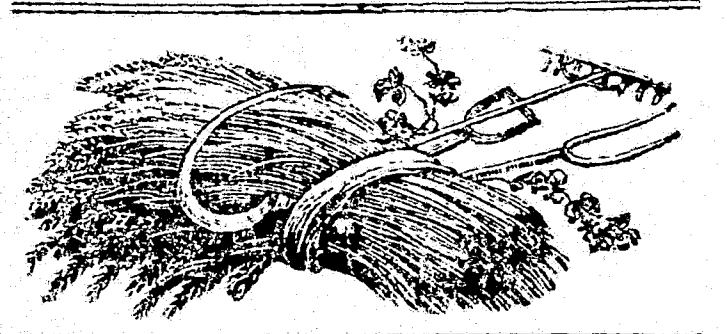
He thinks, there are many men who are fond of bragging of their wealth, when if their honest debts were paid, they would not be worth a cent.

He thinks, that if every man would do as he would be done by, there would not be so many persons slandered as there now is.

He thinks, that if every man would mind his own business, and let other people's alone, he would have more friends.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, he thinks, that if you will publish this, you will have his thanks. Georgia Adv.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



PARSNIPS.

"In the management, or rather neglect of one of our finest vegetables, than which our gardens produce no richer, we see the tyranny of custom.

From time immemorial, our fathers have raised the parsnips only as a rarity, to be sought for a few days in the spring. And few farmers think it possible to deviate from this ancient rule, and by digging that vegetable in the fall, provide their tables with a very pleasant and useful winter variety. By taking it up in the fall, we not only gain a long use of the plant, but we have it in greater perfection; for rarely can it be taken up in the spring, before it has sprouted, and become ligneous. Indeed all roots should be dug in the fall, and if packed in a box, with earth from the beds from which they were taken, that the same moisture may be preserved, they can be kept until quite the beginning of summer, possessing all their richness of juice and nutritious qualities.—*New York Gardener.*

CURE FOR BLOATING IN CATTLE.

The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is said to be used in France with great success in the cure of Bloating, a disease arising from excessive eating of green grass. Its action is chemical, says the American Citizen, decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation. We suppose the gas generated is the carbonic, and that the Ammonia does not decompose but unites with it. We know not why lime water would not have the same effect.

A COMPOSITION FOR PAINTING WOOD, &c.

A respectable correspondent sent us the following recipe for a paint, which he says is durable and appears well.

1 quart of salt, dissolved in a gallon of hot water.
1 lb. of coarse brown sugar in a quart of hot water.
5 lbs. spruce yellow.
2 lbs. lime.—*A. E. Farmer.*

Method of preserving Grain from the depredations of Mice. Fix in a heap of grain, or in any other similar matter, which you desire to keep from the ravages of the mice, some stalks, with their branches and leaves, either green or dry, of water cresses, (*Sisymbrium*), and none of these mischievous animals will approach it. Some leaves of this plant will be even sufficient to drive them from any place to which it is desired to prevent their having access.

LARGE HOGS.

Mr. Alanson Sessions, of Cumberland, R. I. on Tuesday last, sold to Messrs. C. H. and H. Brackett, of the Boston Merchants' Hall Market, two Hogs, one of which weighed 675 lbs. the other 645. The largest had not been able to get up alone for two months before he was killed.—*N. E. Farmer.*

LARGE CABBAGES.

Messrs. Fenno and Payson, of Chelsea, Mass. have raised two Drumhead Cabbages this season, which weighed 25 lbs. each, after being divested of their stumps and outside leaves.—*Id.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have said that the Message offers for the public approbation a political creed. In applying this language to a series of propositions, warranted by the text of the Message, which speaks of a "political creed" and "the true faith" let us now see what it is to which all true believers are required to respond AMEN under the penalty of "severe condemnation."

First and foremost. Internal Improvement, as sanctioned by the legislation of late years (by subscriptions to the stock of incorporated companies) is to be put a stop to, henceforth and forever; and no expenditure for objects of Internal Improvement, even in the most unexceptionable shape, is to be authorized until after the national debt is paid off. So that for any thing we know, the work of National Improvement may stand where it is, until the day of judgement.

Next the Tariff is subjected to be undetermined by successive invasions of it, until, we suppose, it is no longer found fault with; by which time, it needs no ghost from the grave to tell us, it will have ceased to exist as an adequate source of revenue. Then must come, in its place, an army of excisemen and taxgatherers, with spies and informers in their train, and distress, want, and general dissatisfaction, not far in the rear.

With the Tariff, Manufactures must decline, and with it they will fall. Thousands of honest and industrious men, women, and children, and millions of capital, are to be thrown out of employ, for the encouragement of the Manufactures of foreign nations. We are to have bankruptcy and misery at home, that our custom may pamper the capitalists of Liverpool and Manchester.

Then, we are to have a great Government Bank, with branches in every State, to sell bills of exchange, and to check the issues of the State Banks!—If one monstrous conception can be more monstrous than another, this substitute surpasses in deformity that suggested in the last year's Message for the present Bank of the United States, with its salutary and simple operation.

Finally, in lieu of expenditures for objects of Internal Improvement, we are to have disbursements of the surplus revenue among the several States. Of this last notable project, little need here be said; for, if the foregoing part of the new creed receive the assent of the People, there is not the slightest danger of our having any surplus revenue to dispose of. So far from it, the Government Bank for the sale of exchanges (the Treasury converted into a broker's shop) will be got under weigh just in time to issue assignats, in defect of revenue, to pay the expense of the Army and Navy, and the interest of a yet undiminished and continually increasing debt.

In one word, if the doctrines of the Message are sustained by the People, as the Executive declares, that they will be by him, to the extent of his authority, (yeto and all,) the established policy of the Government is to be entirely revolutionized. We are to go backwards instead of forwards; instead of doing more, to undo what has been done; instead of advancing the general welfare, to purposely retard it, lest the nation should become too prosperous.

Supposing that our Government should survive the shock of this revolution, is it not obvious that the whole effect of it will be adverse both to the moral, political, and literary improvement of the country? Are our readers (we trust they are not) ready to sacrifice the improvements in the arts of life, and in the channels and means of intercourse, which we owe to the hitherto happy and prosperous Administration of the Union, to the narrow sophisms of modern expositors? Are we, by retrograde steps, of which these are the first, to go back to the hunter state, in which every man lives for himself alone, in solitary sovereignty?

From the National Gazette, Dec. 8.

The two Houses assembled on Monday. In the Senate, General Smith, of Maryland, took the chair. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Speaker Stevenson, from indisposition, the House of Representatives adjourned until yesterday, when, on its meeting, at twelve o'clock, the President transmitted his Message, which we lay before our readers as early as possible. The vast length of this document precluded all other matter and any particular commentary. It is a joint cabinet manifesto or treatise upon the principal debated public questions. The controversial nature of a considerable part of its contents renders its character novel and the more remarkable. Some parts of it should be satisfactory to all American citizens; but the most important topics—the Tariff system, Internal Improvement, the Indian Question, and the Bank of the United States, are treated in a way which must excite much discussion and discontent. Speculatively or doctrinally, deep furrows are made upon the Tariff and Internal Improvement policy; with regard to the Indians, every thing is conceded to Georgia which she could desire; and, however expedient or necessary the course

which has been pursued by the General Government, the rhetoric of the paragraphs on this subject is not very sound. We deem all that is said in the message respecting the Bank of the United States to be demonstrably erroneous—whether theory or assertion. It will not bear analysis. But we lack space, this day, for special criticism or commendation.

[From the Fredericksburg Arena.]

The allusion to Mr. Clay, and the omission of Mr. Adam's in the enumeration of his predecessors, who have recommended the Tariff, are gratuitous insults, alike ill-timed and undignified.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, a Jackson paper says:

"There appears to be but one sentiment with regard to limiting the election of President to a single term. The corruption and neglect of duty to which the prospect of a re-election tend, must strike every intelligent mind. No sooner is a president inaugurated now, than the members of his cabinet, and his partisans in office generally, look to the future, and in an effort to secure for themselves a continuation in office, sacrifice the independence of thought and sentiment, which it should be the pride of the American people to encourage and inculcate. We would merely suggest, that in the event of such a change in the constitution being effected, that the emoluments or salaries of the President and his cabinet be increased.

The observations offered on the Indian question, are pretty and poetic, but whether the policy they illustrate are right or wrong, we are sorry to see the subject handled with such a diffident fancy, and dwelt upon as if the readers of executive messages were old women and girls, rather than substantial and argumentative men.

We are glad that the affairs of the Treasury are passed over with so slight a reference to Mr. Ingham. That department, under a Hamilton and a Gallatin, is a masterpiece of mind in its arrangements, but the automaton who controls it now, has to thank his predecessors for the admirable machinery to the movements of which he is scarcely more than a mere spectator.

The President speaks slightly but unfavorably of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States; but as we intend hereafter to devote a particular article to this subject, we merely mention it now as one of regret. The charter of the Bank will unquestionably be renewed.

More space is given to the Maysville Bill than it required, and less than it deserved to the Tariff; some of its remarks are doubtful in their meaning, others may be distorted or misunderstood in their general tendency."

[From the New York American, Dec. 10.]

The whole passage about the Indians is unsound in reasoning and awkward in style. It is indeed adding mockery to wrong, thus to turn fine periods about those whom it is the avowed purpose of the cabinet to abandon to their fate, unless they will relinquish their homes and native soil to the avarice of the white man.

As to the absurd question which the President, or rather his Secretary of State—for he it is that is the prompter of this part of the message—broaches about a Treasury Bank, without discounts, circulation, property or stockholders; but to possess that power which is the most, perhaps we might say the only obnoxious one possessed by the present Bank, that of dealing in exchanges; it is more monstrous even than Mr. Van Buren's Safety Fund in this State.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

This document fills the mind with alarm. It is at once the most extraordinary, and the most dangerous publication, considered in respect of the source whence it emanates, that was ever spread before the American people. It is extraordinary, not merely on account of its wearisome length, but from its manner. The various schemes of the executive mind are not only presented to the consideration of Congress, but the President notoriously incompetent to frame his own Message, has allowed his Ministers to make the arguments of the questions, and interpose them with the most insidious appeals, not to the good sense of Congress, but to the prejudices and passions of the people. It is dangerous in its tendency, because its doctrines, so far as they can be extracted from the mass of verbiage with which they are encumbered, strike at the very foundation of every thing sacred and valuable which has been established, and as the people have been for more than forty years taught to believe, settled, by the patriots and sages of former days, under our happy constitution—nay, the doctrines here avowed, will, if unresisted, utterly subvert the constitution itself, and that within a very short period of time. Such being the general character of this document, the reader at once will perceive the impossibility of disposing of it in a single article, or by a mere running and hasty commentary of a day or two. And it would be a gross neglect of public duty to pass it over in silence. It is all, or nearly all, objectionable; and there are parts of it which demand grave and deliberate examination.

All that portion of the Message which relates to foreign relations, is highly exceptionable in its manner. Instead of a close, concise view of these relations, which could have been easily compressed into half a column, we have almost three columns of speculations, in which the dignity of the nation is lost sight of, in the desire of administering tulsome flatteries to foreign powers, and in misplaced panegyrics of his own foreign ministers. The only exceptions are Simon Bolivar and our extraordinary minister, Mr. Thomas Moore, who was sent to displace Gen. Harrison at Bogota.—These gentlemen have cause of complaint. As to Mr. Randolph, the disclosures that have wrong from the President a confession, that he was furnished with a travelling license to bask beneath the bright skies of Italy, at the expense of the people, instead of attending to their interests at the court to which he was commissioned. The excuse for this indulgence set forth by the President, is not only lame and impotent, but very incorrect in point of fact. If the favorite's health, at the time of his appointment, was such as to require this extraordinary license in his instructions, he should not have been commissioned. We imagine, moreover, that if Congress should call upon the President, by resolution, to specify wherein Mr. Randolph has ever 'distinguished' himself in 'public affairs' to the honor of himself, or the advantage of the country, he would be puzzled for a reply. And greater still would be his embarrassment, if called upon to state in what branch of the public service his "constitution has been impaired." The fact is, the executive has been utterly deceived in this matter. John Randolph has never been engaged in the public service, otherwise than as an occasional member of Congress, in which station he has never discharged one important public duty. His course of official life has been, to do absolutely nothing, except to make distant visits to the house, to discharge the venom of his slanderous tongue, over which he had been brooding for a week of idleness, upon some public servant eminent for his talents and virtue. His public service previous to his late exhibitions in St. Petersburg, "hath this extent—no more."

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1830.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, King.
On Finance.—Messrs. Smith of Maryland, Smith of S. Carolina, Silsbee, King, Johnson.
On Commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.
On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Marks, Willy, Noble, Brown, Seymour.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, Iredell.
On the Militia.—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, Bibb.
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, Webster.
On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, Sprague.
On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, Naudain.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.
On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase Foot, Brown.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.
On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.
On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.
On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.
On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, Knight.
On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Baker.
On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, Poindexter.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

Mr. Holmes presented a petition from Samuel Wells and others, of Bangor, in the State of Maine, praying for an improvement in the harbor of that town; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, moved by Mr. Taylor yesterday, for the appointment of the Standing Committees, provided for by the Rules of the House, when the Chair announced them as follows:—

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, (Tenn.) Beckman, and Coleman.
Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton and Alexander.
On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Wil-

liams, McCoy, Barbor, (Conn.) McIn-

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Loyall and Lamar.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, (Ohio) and Clay.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson, (Ken.) Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russel, McCreery, and Lent.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ibrie and Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Davis (of S. C.) Ellsworth, Daniel, White (of La.) Foster, and Gordon.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Dickerson, Wingate, Young, De Witt, Brown and Crane.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer (of Md.) Thompson (of Ohio), and Norton.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Steriger, Nuckolls, Pettis, Baylor, Denney, Dudley and Draper.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Stanberry, Condict, Irvin (of Penn.) Monell, Barbour (of Va.) and Huntington.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, Roane, Wilson, Rose, Smith (of Penn.) Standerfer and Chandler.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs (of Conn.) Hubbard, Gailther, Lewis.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair (of S. C.) Mitchell, Spreight.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White (of N. Y.) and Anderson.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett (of Mass.) Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, W. B. Shepard.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Trezvant, Lecompte, Chilton, Hammous, Bockee, Ford, Butman.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pierce, Reed, Pierson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Maxwell, (of N. Y.) Swann, and Broadhead.

IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Sprague, in pursuance of notice given, obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of S. C. Wittier, which, with consent, was read a second time and committed for reference to the Committee on Finance.

Proclamation being made, the Senate formed itself into a High Court of Judiciary for the Impeachment of James H. Peck, a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, for the State of Missouri. On motion, the H. of Representatives was informed of the same and seats were prepared for their accommodation. After some debate the Court was adj. till Monday next.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

In pursuance of the resolution of yesterday, the Senate proceeded to elect a Chaplain. The Rev Mr. Johns had 17, and was declared duly elected.

Various Petitions were presented.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relative to passports and clearings of vessels of the United States, as to relieve them from the payment of unnecessary fees.

Mr. BARTON presented a petition from the heirs of George Brandy, praying indemnification for property lost in the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The resolution, submitted yesterday, by Mr. CLAYTON, was then read, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine & report the present condition of the Post Office Department in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labour; the number of Clerks and the duties assigned to each;—the number of Agents, when and how employed; the compensation of of Contractors; and, generally the entire management of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its Affairs.

MR. WHITE moved that this resolution be so amended as that it be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office & Post Roads. On this amendment there was considerable discussion. In which, Messrs. Clayton, White, Holmes, Grundy, Noble, Bell and others took part—the motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 18, and the resolution was committed to Messrs. Clayton, Holmes, Grundy, Woodbury and Hendricks. In the course of the debate.

Mr. HOLMES said he would be sorry the resolution would be thus amended. He agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) that much time would be necessary to acquire all the necessary information the subject deserved. The Committee who would have it in charge would have to attend frequently at the Post Office Department for the examination of documents, and of the officers there employ-

ed; and in order to present to the Senate a full and accurate report, it would be their duty to give it such an examination, that it might go abroad to the world with their full sanction. He well knew that much had been said, he would not say how truly, against the present management of the Post Office Department. A new bureau, it was said, had been there got up, known by the name of the bureau of removals and appointments, but which he thought might with more truth be called the Bureau of Prescription. He was inclined to believe that the labor of that bureau was nearly concluded. He wished that the period was arrived, when that Department would pay its expenditures out of its receipts. The present Administration had not done so since it came into Office. A sum of \$32,000 had been required for the present year, which was taken from the Surplus Fund, in order to meet the expenditures that had accrued beyond the receipts. He would admit that this had been the case, but it was time that it should otherwise be provided for.

It was not a new thing to refer a resolution calling for an enquiry into the management of one of the Departments of the Government to a Select Committee; and referred to a precedent of the kind which had occurred in 1817 in the other House.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

House.—Mr. Hayne offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on Sugar imported from Foreign countries into the U. States.

The question of consideration was demanded.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. asked for the ayes and the noes, which were ordered.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution?"—and decided in the negative.—Ayes 83, noes 99.

A message was received from the President enclosing the treaty made with Denmark, and ratified by the Senate at the last session; which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY MAILS.

A brief discussion took place on the presentation of a Sunday Mail Petition by Mr. COULTER, of which he moved the reference to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the Chairman of that Committee, expressed a wish that the petition should be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, as the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would not take up the examination of the subject during the present Session. Mr. COULTER assented to this change of reference. He said the object of the petitioners was to obtain a discussion of the subject and that would be best obtained by sending the petition to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Without pledging himself as to his own course, he was desirous that it should be discussed. The petition was then returned to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. Barringer offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, that the Committee on Ways and means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1814.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse woollen goods, costing less than 50 cents per square yard at the place whence imported, to an *ad valorem* duty of twenty five per centum.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, to an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar, to two cents per pound.

The question of consideration was demanded by Mr. Condict, and the ayes and noes were ordered in this question.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution?"—and decided in the negative.—Ayes 66—Noes 114.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15

On motion of Mr. EVANS (Me) it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to the heirs of Reuben Colburn, for boats and other supplies furnished during the war of the Revolution, by the direction of General Washington, to the expedition against Quebec—and that the documents on file and others herewith presented, be referred to said Committee.

On motion of Mr JARVIS it was

Resolved, that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force an act entitled an act to extend the time for issuing and locating military Land Warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, approved 2 March 1827.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature will assemble at Portland, on Wednesday of next week. The Government, in all its branches, will pass into other hands, and it remains to be seen, whether the people will or will not be benefitted by the change. Since the organization of the State, there has not been a more important session of the Legislature, than will be the next on account of the various public laws, that must necessarily be enacted. It will be important that all the integrity and all the talent of the members should take a right direction. We have seen intimation, in the Jackson papers, that the necessary business of the session was expected to be embarrassed by party feuds. We are not in the secrets of that party and of course know not what they may have in contemplation; but so far as we have been able to learn the wishes of the republican party, they are determined on taking up the legitimate business of the legislature, and on leaving party broils to others. The session will, we believe, be one of business unless the Jackson party make it otherwise.

It is but an act of Justice to Governor Hutton, to say, that in retiring from the office of Governor, he will merit the approbation, and receive it, of all those citizens, who are not the slaves of party. In his hands the Government has been ably, faithfully and economically administered. Of Judge Smith, at present, we have only to say, that he is capable of being a good Governor, and we think, if left to himself, will be disposed to do right. It would assuredly be unjust to condemn him in advance—by their fruits ye shall know them is a principle equally sound in morals, religion and politics.

THE BANK AND TARIFF.

An effort was made, at an early day of the Session, by Mr. WAYNE, to refer that part of the President's Message which had relation to the U. S. Bank to a select committee, instead of the committee of ways and means, of which Mr. McDuffie is chairman, who reported at the last session against the President's views; but the effort failed altogether—a majority of 108 to 67 being against the proposition. This seems to indicate pretty conclusively that the Presidential recommendation influences but a small minority. In conformity with the recommendation of the President, that each particular interest, requiring protection, should be submitted singly for deliberation, Mr. Haynes of Georgia on the 13th inst. submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives, requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to consider the expediency of repealing the duties on imported sugars; but the resolution was lost by a vote of 99 to 83. On the 14th Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, moved a resolution proposing certain specific reductions of the duties on Imports, which the House of Representatives refused to consider by a very large majority.

THE MESSAGE.

It was our intention to have, in this paper, commented freely on the various topics embraced in the President's Message; but as our sentiments have already been anticipated by other and much more able hands, we have availed ourselves of their remarks. In another column will be found copious extracts, on this subject, from some of the most able papers of the day; to which we beg leave to refer our readers. We hope they will be read with all that candor and impartiality which their importance seems to demand.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We find the Republican papers, throughout the United States, appear to be impressed with the importance of the Convention proposed to be held in Washington on the 22d of December next, to explain the great principles of the American System, to concentrate public opinion & to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency of undoubted attachment to American Principles.—The President in his late message seems to have tendered HENRY CLAY an issue to the country; rather uncivilly to be sure but nevertheless substantially. No time should be lost in making up a case on the part of the friends of home industry.

In our advertising columns will be found the Prospectus of the Monthly Traveller, published in Boston by Messrs. Badger and Porter. We have seen the work and can assure our friends, that the Editors perform every thing which they promise. We shall be glad to forward the names of our friends, who may wish to subscribe for the work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication relating to the malicious mischief of four heedless and unruly boys, in a school District in this town, but from respect to the parents of those boys we decline publishing it. At the same time we would remark, that it is the duty of Parents, and the school committee promptly and effectually to punish disturbances of this kind.

Emigration.—A couple passed through Springfield lately on their way westward with seven children, six of them twin boys, and named George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, James Monroe, Lafayette, and Simon Bolivar.

RETURNS OF VOTES FOR SENATORS, for 1830.

YORK DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes 8244
Necessary to a choice, 4173
Moses Sweat has 4506
Benjamin Pike " 4505
James Goodwin " 4498
and are chosen.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 9384
Necessary to a choice, 4743
Robert P. Dunlap has 5368
John L. Megquier " 5371
Theodore Ingalls " 5355
and are chosen.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 6696
Necessary to a choice, 4349
Synis Gardner has 4590
James Drummond " 4593
Carleton Dole " 4620
Elisha Harding, " 4520
and are chosen.

HANCOCK DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 5167
Necessary to a choice, 2584
Joshua Hall has 2950
Charles Hutchins, Jr. has 2809
and are chosen.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 2174
Necessary to a choice, 1088
Moses Fuller has 1115
and is chosen.

KENNEBEC DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 8410
Necessary to a choice 4206
Sanford Kingsbury has 5320
Ashur Hinds has 5330
Elijah Morse has 5395
and are chosen.

OXFORD DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 5095
Necessary to a choice, 2548
James Steele has 2949
Daniel Hutchinson has 2893
and are chosen.

SOMERSET DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 4785
Necessary to a choice, 2393
Samuel Eastman has 2487
and is chosen.

PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.
Whole number of votes, 4602
Necessary to a choice, 2302
Thomas Davee has 2639
and is chosen.

The Clay Meeting last evening was very numerous and respectfully attended. The Masonic Hall was crowded.—John L. Lawrence, Esq. was called to the Chair, supported by Messrs. Isaac Minard and Peter Sharp, Assistant Chairmen, and Messrs. Ellis Potter and Jos. Hoxie, were chosen Secretaries.—The meeting was addressed in an able speech by David B. Ogden, Esq. A proposed address to the public was then read by Mr. Hoxie. Hiram Ketchum, Esq. then rose and proposed several resolutions, nominating Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, and providing for the organization of the "National Republican Party" for his support. The name of Mr. Clay was received with great cheering. Mr. Ketchum supported his resolutions in a very eloquent speech. The resolutions and address were carried by acclamation, and with several full cheers the meeting was adjourned.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

HENRY CLAY.

It is truly gratifying to the friends of Mr. Clay, to see, that notwithstanding the vituperation & abuse which is daily heaped upon him by his political opponents, there is but one sentiment among the people in relation to who shall be the successor of Gen. Jackson. The East the West, the North, even the South have risen up as if by one accord, and proclaimed in their primary assemblies that he is the man they delight to honor, and that in his hands, "joy or grief whom it may," they mean to place their destinies for the four years commencing in 1832. The decision is a good one, and will redound much to the honor and intelligence of those who make the selection. Albany Gazette.

Cutting Irony.—We do not seldom meet with a bitterer piece of sarcasm from a disappointed office seeker, than is found in the Jeffersonian of this week. The Editor of that paper it is well known expected to be run for Congress, but his party not daring to trust him to the suffrages of the people, set up Dr. Holland, who was elected. The disappointed Editor thus goaded, and not having sufficient courage to speak out against Dr. Holland, indulges in the following ironical remarks, (for ironical he must be.)

Portland Advertiser.
"He is and ever has been a true and firm democrat, and possesses learning and intelligence enough to discharge his duties acceptably to his constituents, and to the public. Federal abuse can never injure him in the estimation of the people of this district."!!!

ANOTHER EXPLOSION. A slip from the office of the Savannah Georgian, Dec. 5, states that on Saturday a tremendous explosion took place on board the steamboat Andrew Jackson, on her way for Augusta. The boat sunk. One of the legs of the engineer was broken

in two places, and he was otherwise so badly wounded that he died the same evening; his name was John Syphon, of Charleston, where we understand he has left a family. One man, by trade a mason, a native of Ireland, was dreadfully scalded on Saturday evening. One of the hands named Austin Knight, is so badly wounded that his recovery is doubtful. Two other hands, Paul and Boston, slaves, were slightly scalded. The captain was on deck at the time of the explosion, and was uninjured—fortunately there were no passengers on board but the one abovementioned.

The A. J. was an old boat, but had been completely refitted, and her boilers were new. The engine was on the high pressure principle; but the immediate cause of the melancholy event, since the death of the engineer, will probably never be known.

A youth between 14 and 15 years old, has become a Methodist preacher at Chester, Pa. and is said to acquit himself very handsomely.

MARRIED.

In this village, on Thursday evening last, by Asa Barton Esq. Esquire William Hayes to Miss Bythana Holt.

In Waterford 23d inst. Mr. Thomas Hapgood to Miss Jane McWaine.—Mr. George Kimball to Miss Lucinda Brown.—Mr. John Brown, to Miss Sophia Hamlin.—Mr. Stephen Plummer, to Miss Eleanor Horr.

DIED.

In Lovell, on the 16 inst. Doct. John Gordon, aged 33 years 7 months and 12 days. He was a native of Fryeburg in this State. In this dispensation a worthy wife and three young children are bereaved of a kind and provident husband and father, and the public of a safe, faithful and benevolent Physician. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion which supported him through a severe sickness of more than two months, and died happy in the faith and hope of a glorious immortality of himself and the whole human family. Con.

Dutch Bolting CLOTHS,

KEPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of Jos. HARROD, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE-STREET, at the importers prices by S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE HAS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN DRY GOODS;

consisting of Sup. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Flannels; PRINTS of all colors and prices; Sheetings; Shirtings; Linens; Hosiery, &c. &c.

The above will be offered at the lowest prices for cash. Portland, Dec. 22. 6w29

New Books, &c.

JUST received at the Oxford Book Store, Malte Brun's new Geography and Atlas, a work well calculated for schools and decidedly superior to any Geography in use. Also, a large supply of School Books, in all its departments—with a much more extensive assortment of Books in all branches of Literature and Science, with Voyages, Travels, History, &c. than ever before on hand, together with an extensive and valuable collection of Medical works.

Also, the American, Comic, and Pocket Almanacs, all at low prices. Social Libraries in want of Books will find a great variety at this establishment, and any Book wanted will be procured at short notice, and on the most favorable terms as to payment.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Dec. 13. 26 3

WOOD! WOOD!!
WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer, 50 CORDS
WOOD.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon. Dec. 21.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their semi-annual meeting at the Exchange Coffee House in Portland on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1831, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is particularly urged, as business of importance will come under consideration. The adjourned annual meeting will take place on the same day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

Per. order BENJ. D. BARTLETT, Bath, Dec. 8, 1830. Rec'd. Sec'y.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 8th instant, JOSIAH P. LOVEJOY, an indentured apprentice—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date. STEPHEN LOVEJOY. Waterford, Dec. 8th, 1830. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....
TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of William Brown, in Waterford, in said County, on Monday the third day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity which William Sawin has of redeeming the following described mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—



1st. A Farm in said Waterford, formerly owned by Cushi Hathaway and afterwards by Ralph Haskins and by him conveyed to Thomas Hill, containing by estimation thirty-one acres more or less with the buildings thereon.
2d. A piece of land in said Waterford described in Daniel Brown's deed to said Sawin, March 18, 1822, Recorded in Book 20, pages 581, 582, viz. a certain piece of land lying in Waterford, being part of Lot numbered 6 in the 6th Range and bounded thus:—Beginning at a stake and stone standing about six rods from the Northeasterly end of the store owned by the heirs of Calvin Farrar, and runs South 30 degrees West 5 rods and 14 feet to a stake and stones standing by said store; thence South 25 degrees East 13 rods and 3 feet to a stake and stones; thence North sixty degrees East, 4 rods and 3 links to a stake and stones standing on the original Lot line; thence to the first bound.

3d. One other piece of land situate in Waterford aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones standing a little distance from Peter Warren's shed by the road, and runs North forty-six degrees East 1 rod and 5 links to a stake and stones standing on the North East side of the road leading from Deliverance Davis's to the main road; thence North 26 degrees West, 6 rods and 3 links, to a stake standing by said Davis's road; thence running South, 66 degrees West, 2 rods and 14 links, to a stake and stones; thence to the first bounds; containing twelve and an half square rods with the buildings thereon.

4th. A wild Lot of land, being Lot numbered 7 in the 18th Range of Lots in Township No. 8, in said County of Oxford.

The 1st Lot is mortgaged to Eli Longley for \$200. The interest of which is paid up to March 1830.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Lots were mortgaged to Richard Gage for \$210, about 4 years ago—about \$25 interest have been paid to him.

The 2d and 3d Lots are also mortgaged to Daniel Brown for \$160, on which \$100 is paid. And the 4th Lot was mortgaged to the heirs of Benjamin Sawin for \$100, about 3 years ago. WILLIAM MORSE, JR. DEP. SHERIFF. Waterford, Nov. 24, 1830. 25 3

NEW-YORK FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1830-1831.

WM. GAINS, TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he has received from A. F. SAGREZZ of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1830-1, together with a sheet of Figures and patterns for all kinds of dresses now worn, viz. Dress Coats, Waistcoats, Frockcoats (different kinds) Pantaloon, Riding Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks, Wrappers, Children's Dress, Military Coats, &c. &c.—The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged, and their continuance most respectfully solicited.

He has also received the latest New York Fashions for Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, and Pelisses. Ladies who wish to purchase Patterns may have them at lower prices than they can purchase them in Portland.

N. B. Customers can be informed of the most fashionable colors for all kinds of garments. Norway Village, Dec. 6. 25f

Notice

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the GOLDEN RULE SOCIETY, will be held at the Congregational Meeting House in Norway, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. An Address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. Henry A. Merrill. The other ministers in town are expected to attend and take part in the services. Singers of the different Religious Societies in town, are respectfully requested to attend.

N. B. The Members of the Society will meet at the Meeting-House at 12 o'clock. The business of the Society will be attended to in the Meeting-House immediately after divine service. A punctual attendance of the Members is requested and expected. By order of the Directors, H. W. MILLETT, Sec'y. Norway, Dec. 18, 1830. 37

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, THE WATER-WITCH, or Skimmer of the Seas. A DICTIONARY of important names, objects, and times, found in the Holy Scriptures, intended principally for Youth, by Howard Malcom.

THE BUDGET, or humble attempts at immortality, by Messrs. Von Dunderhead. LECTURES on School Keeping, by S. R. Hall, second edition.

THE NATIONAL CLASS BOOK, containing a selection of reading for the higher classes in common schools.

THE PRIMARY CLASS BOOK, designed for the larger classes in schools, by Thomas J. Lee.

THE JOURNAL OF A HEART, by the Author of Flirtation.

PETER PARLEY'S Geography for children, with nine books and seventy-nine engravings.

THE COURSE OF TIME, by Robert Pollock, 7th edition, with additions.

HAWES LECTURES to Young Men, on the formation of character, &c.

THE FAMILY MONITOR, or a help to Domestic Happiness, by John A. James.

THE CRISTIAN FATHER'S present to his Children, by J. A. James.

THE PERSECUTED FAMILY, or the history of the sufferings of the Presbyterians in the reign of James Second. Norway Village, Dec. 27.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL, Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge. Mr. T. KIDDER, Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston, June 17th, 1829. * * Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obnoxious character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. REEVE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND AN-TIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences.

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended at a kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED CRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent. Norway Village, March 27. 1yeop41

THOSE of our subscribers with whom we have agreed to BARK, will much oblige by bringing it soon. Dec. 27.

ATTENTION!!



I want money, and the reason I want money is because I owe money and want to pay it; and all those who do not call and settle by the first of March next, I shall think they want to be sued, and want will oblige me to supply such want without further notice.

WM. CORDWELL, Hatter.
Norway Village, Dec. 8, 1830.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cts.

None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWELL. For sale with all the other "Convay Medicine," at his Consulting Room No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-Street, direct from Van Eden & Co. Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, doreclain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colors, 12 cts. each—per dozen \$1.00.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors 6 cts. each—50 cts per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at Auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Cap Lilies same price. BOSTON, Nov. 1830.

On the first of Dec. will be published No. 1, OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, to be called,

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR,

AND

YOUTH'S COMPANION;

IT Will consist, almost wholly, of articles written expressly for the work; on History, Geography, Astronomy, and Natural History. In every number there will be an Original Moral Tale, calculated at once to amuse and instruct,—with a variety of Original Poetical Articles;—varying "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." It is our purpose likewise to commence a series of Lectures, which will comprize a sketch of every subject of interest in the mental, moral, and physical world;—under the title of the Book of Nature. To those who may be acquainted with the excellent work of Dr. John Mason Good, under that title, it may be well to state they will be chiefly compiled from that work. In commencing this series of articles, the Editor contemplates it as a practicable plan, that where there is a family circle, or in schools, that some one of the youthful community should be appointed to deliver either in the parlor or the school-room, these lectures. This plan if promoted by parents or school-masters, might be rendered extremely subservient to the purposes of elocution, on the part of the youthful speaker, and to the improvement of the listeners.

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, and YOUTH'S COMPANION, will be published semi-monthly. Each number will contain 16 pages; and the greatest care be taken, that subscribers are furnished regularly and punctually.

Terms of Subscription:—City subscribers, supplied with covers by a carrier, \$1.25—Country subscribers, \$1 per annum. To be paid on the receipt of the first No. Subscribers' Names, to be addressed (post paid) to S. WILD, Editor and Proprietor of the New-York Mentor, New-York.

New-York, Nov. 1830.

NEW STORE.

Geo. L. Drinkwater, INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the Store No. 6, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler, and is now opening an extensive and prime assortment of

English, French, India, and American

PIECE GOODS,

Just received from New-York and Boston, and offers them at LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

Purchasers from the Country are invited to call. Portland, Oct. 26. 20 Sw

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be tardy in appreciating the true substance, relative to the interest of both Shop-keeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases FRESH Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALICOES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS, Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c.

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESSE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do. 10 PIECES ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices. H. POOR. Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above. Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forbids all persons from harboring or trusting JOHN TURNER, now under Guardianship for excessive drinking and idleness, as he has provided a place where said Turner can more than earn his board. I shall therefore pay no debts of his contracting, and expect whosever harbors him will settle with me for his wages.

JOB MORTON,

Guardian for said John Turner.

Hebron, Nov. 10th, 1830. 22 3

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER BAGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J.B. RUSSEL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their FUTURE custom.

She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Hoods, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller, from its large, close pages, and small type, has already furnished a larger quantity of miscellaneous reading for the price (two dollars) than any magazine in this section of the country. But the publishers, encouraged by its growing popularity and increasing circulation, are determined to spare no exertions to add still more to its value, and to deserve additional support. They will therefore enlarge the second volume, which is to commence in January, without increasing the price. Each number will then contain forty large pages, being one fourth more in number, and quantity of reading, than those of the first volume; and furnishing a much greater amount of matter, for the trifling annual charge, than any contemporaneous work in the Union. The original plan, hitherto so successful, will still be pursued—to cull with care the choicest flowers of learning, science, poetry, and general miscellany, from the pages of the most popular foreign and American magazines, and each month to form such a bouquet, as, it is hoped, may meet the approbation of the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intellectual Habits, The Panther Hunter, Moral Painting, New England, The Country Bachelor, Compliments, Reminiscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grinder, Order of Creation, Female Beauty, Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide, Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phrenology Unsupported by Science, The Dandy, Female Education, The Souvenir for 1831, The Human Mind, The Missionaries, Insect Transformation, The Closing of life, Elfine's Rock, Advice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling, Varieties.—POETRY—The Broken Vow, Unshaken Constancy, To ———, What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife, Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Remember, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Traveller is published regularly on the 15th of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street, Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-two pages, large octavo, in handsome brier and minion type, stitched in a printed cover. At the close of the volume, an appropriate title page and table of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms, \$2 a year in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing;—otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a complete calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England—the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr. Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's farm in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce—62 1-2 cts per dozen. Oct. 1.

NEW PUBLICATION.

AN examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cts. Nov. 15. 22

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the place, would inform all persons who are indebted to him for the Oxford Observer from April 13th 1829, to Oct. 4th 1830, that he has transferred all his accounts into the hands of Wm. E. Goodnow, who is authorized to collect and receive payment for the same.

Also, all who are indebted to him for Job Printing and Advertising, are requested to make payment as above.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

Norway, Nov. 28.

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY—

COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOWWARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enamelled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge, and printed China, Assorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE ROPES,

Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 Sw

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to Agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for seven years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a recent vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts, and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is published every Friday morning at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume. Boston, Nov. 1830.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

WANTED,

A Small HOG for which a fair price will be paid. Inquire at this office. Dec. 21.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, [POST PAID.]